





## U.S. Envoy to UN Asks Waldheim To Probe Use of Chemical Arms

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has urged Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to investigate reports on the use of chemical weapons in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

In Bangkok, a spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy scoffed Tuesday at allegations by the United States that chemical poisons were being used in military operations in Cambodia and Laos. In Afghanistan, Radio Kabul Monday dismissed the accusation.

All were referring to charges by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that lethal chemical weapons were being used in military operations in Cambodia and Laos as well as in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick met with Mr. Waldheim for 15 minutes Monday. She presented a note requesting that the special UN group of experts investigate. The United Na-

tions voted last December to establish an impartial commission to investigate the reports of chemical warfare use.

"We urge the secretary-general's group of experts to take steps immediately to visit refugee camps and the areas of reported attacks in the regions in question to obtain testimony first hand from eyewitnesses and victims of attacks, medical personnel, officials of refugee organizations, and any other evidence available," the note said.

In Bangkok, Vietnamese Embassy Press Secretary Dang Phong Hoan said, "This is an all-too-familiar maneuver of the U.S. administration. Mr. Haig has recently been loud-mouthed about this one."

The Soviet-backed Vietnamese have forces in both Cambodia and Laos aiding the governments in efforts to put down insurgencies. But

in the past, similar accusations were met by routine denials from Hanoi, Phnom Penh and Vientiane.

The State Department said Monday that "significant, though preliminary" scientific data indicates that poisons called "mycotoxins" have been used as chemical weapons in Cambodia.

Charge by Haig

A news conference on the issue by Undersecretary of State Walter J. Stoesz Jr. and several unidentified government experts sought to buttress a charge made Sunday in Berlin by Mr. Haig.

Neither Mr. Haig nor the other officials charged explicitly that the Soviet Union was responsible for the alleged chemical warfare, but they left the implication that this was so. A State Department document given to reporters, for example, noted that "mycotoxins" are not naturally found in warm climates and that countries of Southeast Asia do not have facilities to produce them in quantity, but that the Soviet Union, on the other hand, does have the necessary facilities to easily produce the quantities reported.

The U.S. evidence, officials said, is based on the analysis of a single "leaf and stem sample" of chemicals found this March in Cambodia near the Thai border, presumably by Pol Pot forces of "Democratic Kampuchea" against whom they were used.

Rumors and reports of injury and deaths from a "yellow rain" of chemicals in Southeast Asia date back at least to 1976, and some U.S. officials have long expressed suspicion that the Soviet Union is involved. Recently, similar reports have come from Afghanistan.

Soviet Denial

The Russians have denied all charges of chemical warfare and claimed that the United States had used chemical weapons in Vietnam and elsewhere.

Although there have been well-documented outbreaks of "mycotoxin" poisoning in Russia since the 1980s stemming from diseased grains and mold, U.S. intelligence did not charge the Soviet Union with producing the substance artificially, the sources said.

Mr. Stoesz, in his statement to reporters, said that there are "striking" similarities between the medical effects of "mycotoxins" and symptoms reported by doctors investigating the incidents in Southeast Asia. These include dizziness, itching, blisters, nausea, coughing of blood, vomiting of blood, shock and death of those directly under the sprays.

Radio Kabul denied the charge and instead, as it has in the past, accused insurgents fighting Soviet and government troops in Afghanistan of using chemical agents. Mobs in many cities stoned



United Press International  
CROWNING FEAT — Authorities standing on the torch of the Statue of Liberty look down on a man who climbed here off the crown. The police got him to put a safety belt around his waist and then pulled him in through a window. They identified him as Arthur Allen, 20, who was said to be "emotionally disturbed." He threw down pamphlets saying that he was a write-in candidate for mayor of New York. He was charged with disorderly conduct and destruction of government property. He will be tried in a federal court.

## 36th UN General Assembly Opens So Split Member States Cannot Agree on President

By Don Shannon  
Los Angeles Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The 36th General Assembly of the United Nations opened Tuesday with its 155 member states so badly divided that, for the first time since 1962, they have been unable to agree on who will preside over the session.

Not only is the world organization split at the beginning of its 12-week meeting, but it faces a serious contest at the conclusion, when Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will seek an unprecedented third five-year term.

Mr. Waldheim, who won election to a second term without opposition, now faces a strong challenge from Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim, who carries the almost solid backing of the 50-nation African bloc.

Before the assembly could clear the decks for its new session, it had to conclude its special session on

the problem of Namibia (South-West Africa).

The presidency of the General Assembly is in dispute among three Asian candidates, with Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser, the ambassador from Bangladesh, rated as the favorite. The two others are Tommy T. B. Koh of Singapore and Ismail Kittani of Iraq.

The General Assembly concluded an emergency special session that began Sept. 3 with a 117-0 vote for the measure; the Western powers joined a group of 25 abstainers.

The Namibian issue is expected to return to the assembly floor after the customary three weeks of opening debate in which world leaders address the assembly. Among the latter will be Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is scheduled to speak during the first week and to return to the session at the end of September for bilateral meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and others.

## Manila Reportedly Gets Warning on Soviet Naval Spies

The Associated Press

MANILA — The Foreign Ministry has warned against more Filipino joint shipping and fishing ventures with the Soviet Union, charging that some Soviet cargo ships were making electronic "soundings" of Philippine waters for naval and submarine operations," two Manila newspapers reported Tuesday.

"This means possible interference with our communications network, monitoring of the movements of U.S. naval vessels in and out of Subic [U.S. naval base] and possible contacts with subversive groups in sensitive areas of the country," the papers quoted the ministry as saying in a confidential report.

The Times Journal and the Philippines Daily Express said the "position paper" was prepared by the ministry's political affairs section and presented to an interagency meeting Monday on "management of fishery resources within the Philippines' 200-mile [320-kilometer] exclusive economic zone."

"The allegations are baseless and to some extent provocative," a Soviet Embassy spokesman said. "We are eager to see the ministry's document but so far we don't have a copy."

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## Pravda Says Kremlin Ready To Discuss Missile Cutbacks

MOSCOW — The Soviet daily Pravda said Tuesday that Moscow would be ready to talk about "considerable" reductions of medium-range nuclear missile stocks in future arms negotiations with the United States.

But Western diplomats in Moscow said the proposal, contained in a commentary criticizing U.S. efforts to arms control, was too vaguely worded to be seen as a new Soviet initiative.

Pravda said Moscow would cease deployment of its SS-20 nuclear missiles in western Soviet areas as soon as U.S.-Soviet talks on missile controls started, on the condition that Washington also agreed to freeze deployment of its own medium-range missiles.

"We are prepared to sit down at the negotiating table even tomorrow and talk about a limitation and considerable reduction of such weapons," the newspaper said.

**Similar Proposal**

Western diplomats said it was significant that the Pravda article appeared only one day after a commentary including a similar proposal was put out by the Soviet news agency Novosti in West Berlin.

But they said the importance of the articles lay in their timing rather than their content.

By appearing nine days before the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers are due to meet for preliminary talks on arms control, they could be seen as a gesture of Soviet goodwill, some diplomats said. Others believed that the articles

## Food Prices Rise In Israel by 15%

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The price of basic foodstuffs rose by 15 percent Tuesday as the Finance Ministry slashed government food subsidies in an effort to whittle down Israel's triple-digit inflation.

The treasury said that the subsidy cuts will save the government about 200 million shekels (\$15 million) this month.

At the same time, Finance Minister Yoram Azidor proposed making cost-of-living adjustments equal to the inflation rate, instead of the current 30 percent of the rate. The automatic cost-of-living increases, added to monthly salaries, protect Israel against inflation, which was 133 percent last year and is expected to reach 100 percent this year.

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allow for variations in milk quality and end-product scheduling.

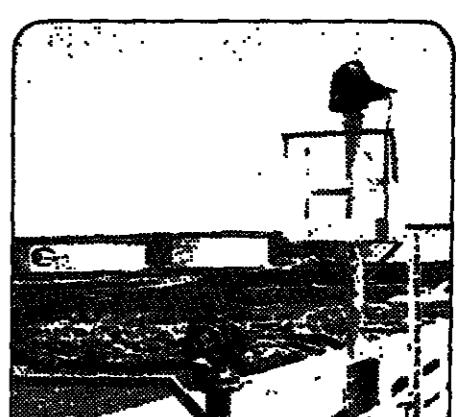
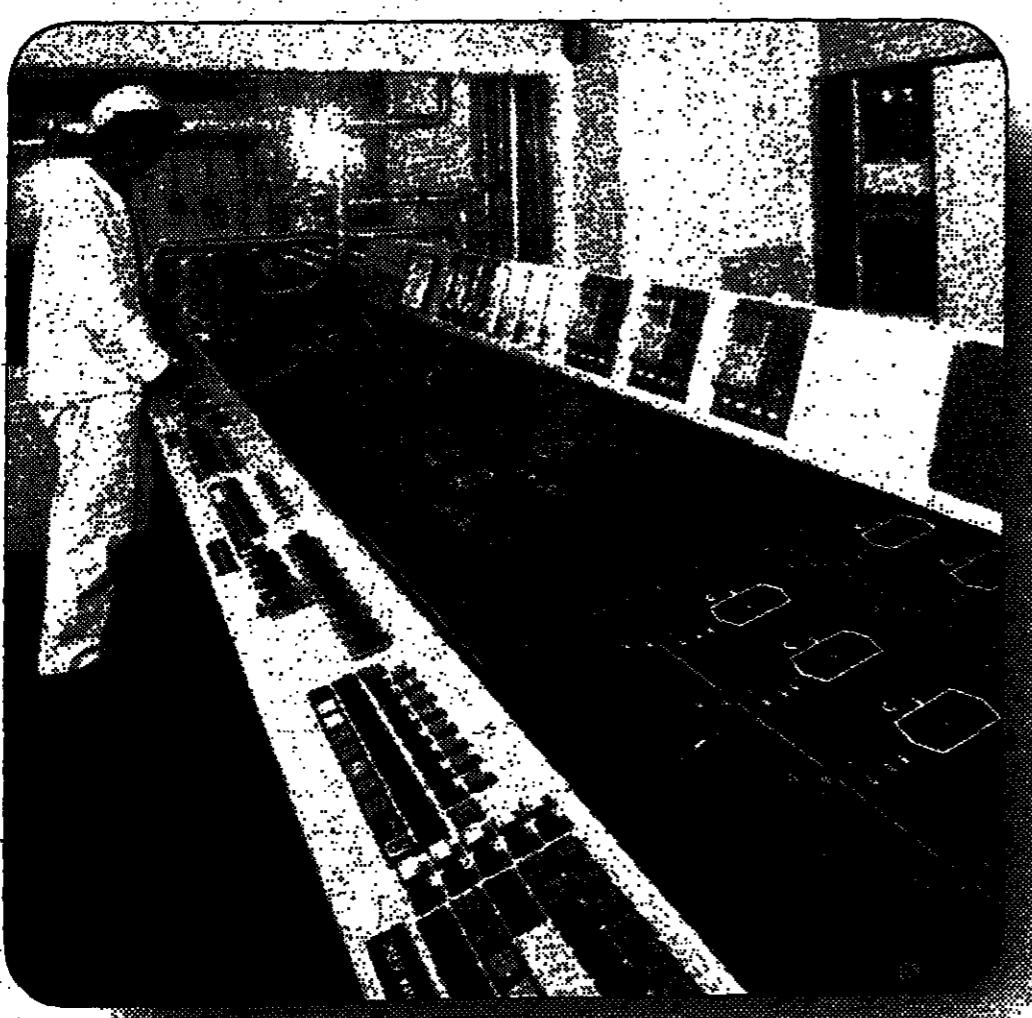
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of Cheddar and Cheshire cheese, as well as by-products such as concentrated whey and whey butter, the CWS Llandyrnog Creamery is said to be the most advanced cooperative cheese-making facility in Europe.

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## 'Yellow Rain'

### Soviet Biological Warfare?

It was an odd spectacle in Berlin on Sunday. There were tens of thousands of demonstrators, organized by the youth wings of the parties in West Germany's ruling coalition, throwing rocks and wielding axes and painting the Reagan administration as the enemy of peace for its nuclear policies. And there was also Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., pleading that the United States not be held to a "supercritical standard" while the Soviet Union and its clients are given virtually a free pass in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Mr. Haig was making a telling point. Or rather, the crowd was making it for him. Certainly the demonstration puts a burden on the leaders of West Germany's "silent majority" to make clear to Americans that tactical disagreements are not sapping the fundamental Atlantic tie.

That was not all there was to brood on in Berlin. Getting specific, Secretary Haig observed that even as the United States is accused of delay on nuclear arms control, "others" — clearly he meant Moscow and its friends — seem to be violating the agreement signed in 1972 to ban biological weapons, including so-called toxins, which are poisonous chemicals produced by biological organisms. He referred to new findings, disclosed in greater detail at the State Department on Monday, suggesting that the deadly "yellow rain" visited on those struggling against Communist invaders in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan in recent years was an act of biological warfare. The findings center on

high levels of potent mycotoxins, which are produced neither by indigenous organisms nor by any known facilities in those countries.

The track record of this and recent administrations makes it inevitable that these allegations will be treated skeptically in many quarters. This is especially so since the administration characterizes its own evidence ambiguously as "significant" but "preliminary." It is sending its material to various governments and to the experts who had already been assigned to investigate charges of chemical warfare at the United Nations.

This is fine as far as it goes. Chemical warfare is bad enough, but it would be unspeakable if the Soviet Union were actually conducting and sponsoring biological warfare. That would be violating an international commitment and setting a loathsome precedent. But why stop with passing on the evidence to those UN experts? They were set at work at a time when it was thought that the offense was chemical warfare. Now it is thought to be biological, and the biological warfare "convention" allows complaints to be taken to the more politically resonant Security Council. A common rap on arms control agreements is that they are not sufficiently enforceable. So why pass by the enforcement procedure of the biological warfare convention? Let U.S. evidence — and Soviet conduct — be examined by experts and displayed in a political forum as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST

### The Underlying Elements

It is not news that the United States government believes that Soviet clients in Indochina, Afghanistan, the Middle East and possibly Africa have been using chemical weapons against their enemies. Such allegations have been disseminated to the press by U.S. officials at various levels for several years. The charges have usually been made on a not-for-attribution basis. They have been based on eye-witness reports, not circumstantial evidence. Each time the charges have been made, they have included the presumption that the Soviet Union has supplied the agents. The Soviet Union has consistently denied the charges.

The United States now claim to have hard evidence that Vietnamese forces have used a lethal biological agent called trichothecene toxin against the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Analysis of a plant sample found on the Thai-Cambodian border has reportedly yielded traces of the substance, which is found more frequently in the Soviet Union than anywhere else. Apparently, however, there is still no conclusive evidence that it was introduced into the area by the Soviet Union. And once again, Moscow denies the allegations.

There are several important elements underlying this latest, highest-level and most public accusation. The first is that the Soviet armed forces are prepared to both fight with chemical and biological weapons and to defend against them. The Russians have 100,000 chemical warfare specialists. Soviet military vehicles are equipped to withstand gas attacks and the Soviet Union has a full range of systems to deliver toxic weapons. A new book about to be published in the United States argues that the Soviet Union is using countries like Cambodia, Laos, the Yemens and Afghanistan as laboratories for

chemical warfare experiments. An outbreak of anthrax in the Soviet Union last year has also been linked by some observers to the Soviet preparations to fight, if necessary, with chemical and biological agents.

Remember, though, that the only new element in the equation other than the precise nature of the agent is the discovery of a bit of hard evidence. The evidence is an important addition to the dossier on this subject, but it does not come as a shocking revelation. It seems that there may be additional examples, but the tests have not yet been completed. That raises two questions: Why has the United States made its accusations at the level of secretary of state and asked for UN intervention? And why did the Reagan administration not wait until its laboratory tests were completed and all the evidence was in hand?

One possible answer to the second question is that the administration did not want to be scooped by a journalist's book. A more cynical possibility is that the United States does not want to resume arms control talks with the Soviet Union and this disclosure coming shortly before Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s scheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko could effectively scuttle such talks.

A more positive possibility though, is that the administration now believes it has the evidence to make a case before the world that the Soviet Union has violated the 1972 Biological Warfare Convention. If that is so, the case should be made. Biological weapons are as abominable as nuclear weapons and if the Soviet Union violates an international agreement forbidding their use, who is to say they will not do the same with nuclear arms-control treaties?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### To End the Anarchy at Sea

It is not immoral, illegal or fattening for the United States to defend free navigation on the high seas. In fact, in the view of the World Court, the failure to challenge a disputed maritime right can amount to forfeiting it. As Rep. William S. Green, a Republican from New York, points out, it's a case of use it or lose it. Without a clearer international law, some confrontations, like those with Libya in recent months, may well be necessary. But that is surely a peculiar and dangerous way to deal with nettlesome international quarrels. A better way is in sight.

Luck and law favored the United States in the aerial dogfight with Libya that arose from a dispute over territorial waters. Not even the Soviet Union, Libya's main patron, accepts its claim to the entire Gulf of Sidra, some 100 miles out to sea.

But these disputes are usually murkier, and their political costs are normally higher. A week after the Libyan dogfight, North Korea evidently fired a missile at a U.S. reconnaissance plane. Once again, Washington flexed its maritime muscle, protesting that the aircraft was over international waters as defined by law. Not quite so, according to Alfred Rubin, a legal scholar; he contends that in the Korean armistice agreement, the United States accepted North Korea's claim to a 12-mile territorial limit, even though it insists on a maximum of three miles everywhere else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

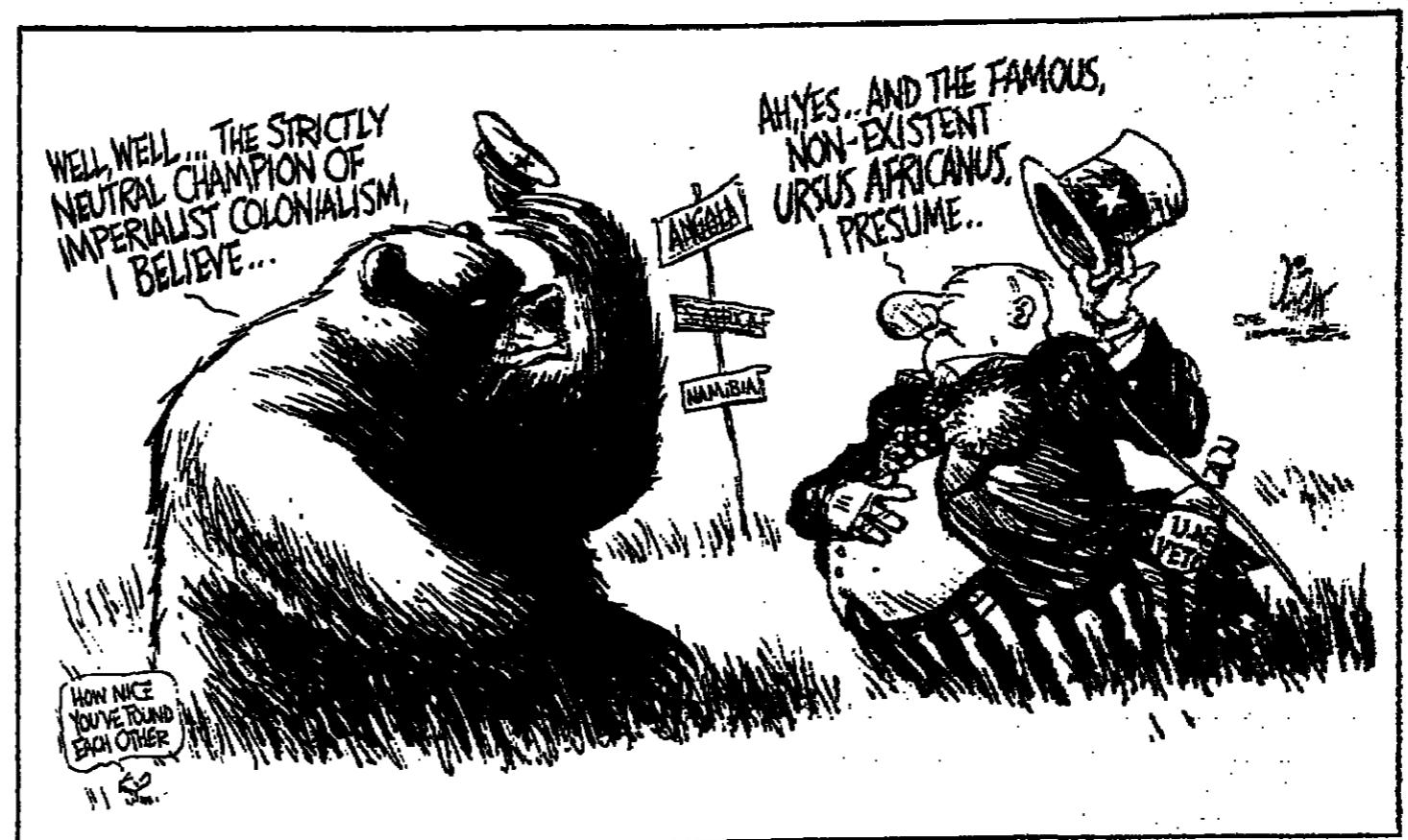
September 16, 1906

OYSTER BAY, N.Y. — Mr. Taft, the secretary of war and Mr. Bacon, the acting secretary of state, are to proceed to Cuba as President Roosevelt's special representatives to investigate the conditions there and render all assistance in their power to end the turmoil. Mr. Roosevelt embodied his intention in the matter in a letter addressed to the Cuban Minister in Washington: "The nation asks nothing of Cuba save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the last seven years. Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba itself shows it has fallen into an insurrectionary habit and that it lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government."

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 16, 1931

LONDON — In a 40-minute speech, a shrewd mixture of studied moderation and political firmness, Mahatma Gandhi this morning reiterated to the federal structure committee of the round-table conference demands of the Indian National Congress for "complete independence" of India, including "national control over the army, external affairs, finance, fiscal and economic policy," subjects so far considered by the British delegates to the round-table conference as "reserved powers" of the viceroy. It was an extraordinary scene — a little, baldheaded, bespectacled man, sitting quietly there in his usual white loincloth and blanket, talking away without a single note to guide him.



### Some Reasons Why Reagan Needs SALT

By John Newhouse

WASHINGTON — Despite some remarkable political success in the early going, the Reagan administration is showing a glint of that pale cast of frustration that all governments acquire. Most of the larger vexations are connected.

First, in defense spending the early reach of President Reagan and his advisers somewhat exceeded their grasp. Second, in searching for a way to deploy the MX, which they regard highly, the Reagan people, like many before them, haven't discovered a way of hiding missile systems on land that doesn't create more problems than it is supposed to solve; the alternatives of deploying the MX in airplanes or as a supplement to current and planned space-based forces look to be no more promising.

#### Reaction of Allies

Next and most serious, our European allies may put some distance between their security policies and those of the administration, which are widely seen in Europe as anachronistic and possibly dangerous.

Anachronistic is not a bad way to describe Mr. Reagan's uncomplicated hard line. It recalls the simpler era of the Cold War when confrontation, as in Berlin, was a constant and immediate threat. Mr. Reagan's security policy, in the main, arises from assumptions that, until recently, were well outside the mainstream. They displaced others that by and large governed the policies of the Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Carter administrations. They also governed Gerald Ford's until early 1976, when he began competing against Ronald Reagan for the support of their party's right wing.

The displaced and, I suggest, more orthodox assumptions began to form in the period following the end of the Cuban missile crisis, an episode that took Berlin off the boil and led to the first significant arms control agreement, the limited test ban treaty.

It became increasingly clear that an era of parity, or equivalence, in nuclear weapons had begun. The time when either side would allow the other to acquire an exploitable strategic advantage over the other was fast fading.

There developed a basic, if tacit, assumption that the United States had the potentially conflicting tasks of maintaining the cohesion of the North Atlantic security system and assuring some degree of stability in East-West relations.

The SALT process became striking proof that any conflict between these twin requirements was more apparent than real. In time, Europeans acquired an unshakable opinion that their stake in SALT was at least as great as our own. They share our interest in reducing the risk of nuclear war, whether by accident, design or miscalculation. And while obliged by the threat from the East to maintain substantial military forces, they also have the need for stability in their relations with the Russians. They see SALT as the agent of stability.

It is ironic that as the link between security and arms control became as clear to European governments as it had been to succeeding U.S. presidents, there arrived in Washington a politically well-established administration that in most of its parts rejects orthodox thinking on these matters. The SALT-related goals of limits based on parity and equivalence were set aside in favor of developing "margins of safety" that are supposed to restore some measure of superiority.

Mr. Reagan has a choice that is a lot more complicated and of greater importance to his political fortunes than he probably thought it would be. He can continue to reject the more orthodox views of predecessors and allies. Or he can make virtue of what some would judge eventual necessity by restoring orthodoxy. He and his people could, for example, treat SALT for what it is, or should be — a major element of security policy, a process that will work only if invested with confidence and priority importance.

#### Flexibility With the MX

This alternative could be used by Reagan to contain, perhaps dissolve, some of his more pressing difficulties. A major dust-up in the alliance — an alarming prospect — would be avoided. Mr. Reagan would then have flexibility in dealing with the MX problem, especially if he should wish to lighten his commitment to it now that the famous threat to land-based missiles is at last beginning to be considered more realistically.

Mr. Reagan might also ponder the merit of being able to trade a sensible and limited MX deployment for a Soviet move of at least comparable strategic importance in SALT. A decision not to deploy it at all would doubtless fetch that much larger a return. The public discussion of the MX (and ICBM vulnerability) will not diminish its bargaining value any

more than the debate in ballistic missile defense depreciated the ABM's bargaining value during the SALT-I negotiations.

A restoration of SALT, with a commitment to serious bargaining, would clearly help Mr. Reagan with the defense budget. The more obvious and urgent military needs lie well outside the area of strategic weapons; they involve conventional weapons, an area where NATO's chief advantages over the Soviet Union (apart from the doubtful reliability of Soviet allies) is technological and can be maintained only through continuing improvement.

#### Expensive Requirement

This requirement, like having an adequate supply of adequately trained manpower, is very expensive.

What, it may be asked, of the constraints on Mr. Reagan that could discourage a revival of orthodoxy? Probably, he and those closest to him will not let themselves be diverted, not significantly, from the path that has always seemed right to them. Still, it is just conceivable that the experience of the past few months, plus the harder times that doubtless lie ahead, will lead this politically astute president to a more temperate view of security matters. If so, he is more than strong enough in his own most reliable constituency to change course.

Indeed, not since Richard Nixon's first term, when he journeyed to China and concluded the SALT-I agreements, has any president's writ in East-West matters run as far as Mr. Reagan's would appear to now. Neither Mr. Ford nor Jimmy Carter felt free to push a SALT-2 agreement through to ratification, let alone decide that ICBMs are not actually vulnerable after all.

If, as seems likely, Mr. Reagan keeps faith with his deeply felt convictions, he is likely to invite very considerable difficulties all along the line; his political position will eventually be harmed. Changing course, however, would offer him a sure claim to the role of protector of stability and undoubted leader of the Western alliance. In such a role, he stands a chance of anchoring his large political base.

The writer was assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1977 to 1979. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

### Thinking of Israel's Future

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Recent columns about Israel have brought an unusually large number of letters from readers, mostly irate and in some cases shrilly insulting and even menacing. It is a surprising and saddening attitude from Americans.

One reader angrily rejected criticism of Mr. Begin for having said that all Germans were, and always will be guilty of the Holocaust, asking: "What's the difference from the accepted Christian tenet that all Jews were, are and always will be guilty of the murder of Christ?" But that's the point, there isn't any difference and the Vatican has explicitly and wisely denounced the medieval bigotry.

Another, attacking publication of a denunciation of Jewish terrorism in the pre-independence period by Israel's founding prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, wrote that "the Irgun Zvai Leumi (Mr. Begin's small underground group) chased the British out of Palestine."

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Several writers either ignored or rejected Mr. Ben-Gurion's role as a leader of the Haganah, the organized Jewish army, which won Israel's war of independence. To accuse him of working with the British against establishment of

cloaked a secret sense that things really are going so badly for Israel on its present course that reason can no longer help and only frenzy will serve.

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the state is like saying that George Washington was a British agent.

The charge, and recitals of the Irgun's special version of events during the war to correct my "ignorance of history," appeared repeatedly, often in identical or nearly the same phrases. This suggests some orchestration.

That is not important. What does matter is that the focus of these supporters of Israel is entirely on the past as justification for whatever the Israeli government decides to do now. Whether their reading of specific historical occurrences is right or wrong, distorted by selection or fairly summarized, is beside the point.

#### Proper Policy

The question of proper policy, as distinct from emotional commitment, which is quite understandable, is what should now be done to enable the country to survive in peace and security. This is certainly a very difficult and controversial question. The response of these automatic-reflex supporters of Begin in the new weapons and base deal for Israel in return for not lobbying against AWACS planes for Saudi Arabia remains to be heard. My view is that it's a bad deal on both sides and that more sophisticated arms are not going to bring more security to the Middle East. The answers to this hard decision can't be found by invoking past tragedies, whether in Europe or in Palestine.

The problem of terrorism is especially misunderstood. Little but the satisfaction of argument can be gained by trying to set measures of how much worse the use of terrorism by the PLO and some of its dissident factions has been than the use of terrorism in the Jewish

underground by the Irgun and the Stern gang, both dissident factions of the Zionist movement in their day. The fact is that terrorism didn't create Israel and it can't create a Palestine state.

There is a difference among Israelis about how best to face the future, which gives even Israeli Jews some pause. They voice that major support for the hawks comes from Sephardic Jews, those who lived in Arab lands before.

An Iraqi Jew, one of the few Sephardic Jews to hold a Cabinet post in previous Labor governments, explained this seemingly ironic contradiction of the old Western diplomats' assumption that Israel would get along better with its neighbors when it became more Middle Eastern in texture.

To the European Jew, he told me, "the traditional face of the oppressor was the Cossack. To the Sephardic Jew, it is the Arab."

Some Israelis of Western origin have come to worry whether their Sephardic compatriots are expressing a deep folk wisdom that it would be dangerous to ignore.

Nonetheless, they believe that sooner or later Israel's survival can only be assured by coming to terms with the Palestinian Arabs and the neighboring Arab states. I don't see any other way, and both the meaning for the human lives at stake and the strategic importance of the area make sooner preferable to later. To say never compromise for peace would be to doom Israel.

Facing the quandaries of the relatively future seems to me a better test of friendship for Israel than turning resolutely to the terrible past.

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### Questions On Sadat's Crackdown

By Dow Schanche

CAIRO — Dr. Nawal Sadat, a middle-aged Egyptian gynecologist, a woman and a Moslem, has been well-known here as the author of several nonmedical medical books that urge a more liberal Egyptian attitude toward female sexuality.

Her writings have aroused controversy for, among other things, criticizing puritanical Islamic notions of premarital virginity, but she has not been involved in any activities that would make her a natural target of President Anwar Sadat's crackdown on political opponents and religious extremists.

Yet Dr. Sadat is one of the more than 1,500 people swept up in the dragnet that began almost two weeks ago when Mr. Sadat moved to end what he called the Christian-Moslem strife that has been building here for several years.

It is the presence of her name and those of many others more prominent on the purge list that has led many thoughtful Egyptians to question the scope of his crackdown and the degree to which it reflects personal spite on the part of the president and state of his association.

There has been virtually no sympathy expressed here for most of those arrested, the 1,500 or so hard-line Moslem fundamentalists who figured most prominently in recent anti-Christian, anti-government agitation and communal clashes that have taken

## New Abortion Prosecutions Revive Disputes in Belgium

By Andrew Gowers

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The law forbids it, the Roman Catholic Church frowns on it, the government does not talk about it, but the difficult issue of abortion is again the focus of attention in Belgium.

Earlier this month, three doctors and four women appeared in a Brussels court charged with performing and receiving abortions, although they are reportedly quite common operations in Belgium.

If convicted, the defendants face prison terms of between two and five years. Belgian legislation dating back to 1867 makes it a criminal offense both to carry out a deliberate termination of pregnancy and to obtain one.

The new prosecutions, the first abortion trials in Belgium since 1973, have brought attention to

bear on a problem that most politicians had been happier to leave alone.

Women's groups, Socialist politicians and liberal-minded doctors are launching a campaign against the law, which is among the strictest in Europe, and the trials have sparked heated press debate.

By tacit agreement between successive justice ministers and judiciary authorities, since 1973 — when a powerful public protest was set off after a well-known Brussels gynecologist, Willy Peers, was arrested for performing about 300 abortions — prosecutions have been rare.

### Special Clinics Open

Although abortion has never been legal in modern Belgium, in the last few years it has been openly practiced. "There has been an enormous hypocrisy about the problem of abortion since my arrest eight years ago," Dr. Peers says.

Several special clinics have opened where abortions are performed in safe and sanitary conditions by qualified doctors, and where pregnant women pay about 4,000 Belgian francs (\$100 dollars) for the operation. Although the authorities occasionally removed a few files during raids, no one was prosecuted.

The National Committee for the Legalization of Abortion estimates that between 16,000 and 20,000 Belgian women have abortions every year, half of them at home, half abroad.

Many women — particularly from the more devoutly Roman Catholic region of Flanders, where it is more difficult to obtain a safe abortion according to its supporters — visited clinics in the Netherlands, the committee said. But the women still had the shadow of the law over them, for even obtaining an abortion abroad can technically be prosecuted in Belgium.

What to all intents and purposes was a judiciary truce was brought to a sudden halt at the beginning of the year.

### Public Prosecutor Act

The public prosecutor for the Brussels region declared that he had lost patience with his intransigent position — supposed on the one hand to uphold the law and on the other to turn a blind eye to a practice that the government could not legalize.

He gave the green light to prosecute a series of cases, including eight doctors, six women and a psychiatrist. About 20 further cases are currently being prepared.

Supporters of abortion say his intention was clearly to put the issue back on the political agenda, where it had effectively been removed since 1973. But faced with a mounting clamor in favor of loosening the law and with several bills now before parliament, the country's governing coalition partners may be forced to do something.

The Socialists, one side of the coalition, favor liberalization, but in the past their attempts to get the law changed have been blocked by the Catholic Social Christian parties. Divisions of this kind, if not on this subject, have often caused governments to fall in postwar Belgium.

Belgium's Roman Catholic Church regards abortion as a sin and has frequently voiced its opposition to any liberalization of the law.

Meanwhile, in Belgium it remains to be seen whether the current clampdown continues. As many commentators have pointed out, if everyone who had or carried out abortions were to be arrested, there would be thousands of trials.

## Taiwan Renews Appeal for Unity

Rebuff to Peking Seen as Nationalist Anniversary Nears

Reuters

TAIPEI — Premier Y.S. Sun on Tuesday reiterated Taiwan's call for a unified China under principles enunciated by revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen and called on the mainland to renounce Communism.

He said in a report to the parliament in Taipei that Peking should also pledge allegiance to the nationalist government if it wanted to honor the leader of the revolution that overthrew the Manchu dynasty in 1911.

The premier was clearly referring to Peking's plan to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the revolution and the founding of the Republic of China.

Although he did not refer to them, Mr. Sun's remarks followed newspaper reports in London and Hong Kong suggesting Peking might be preparing a major new initiative over Taiwan to coincide with the Oct. 10 anniversary.

Taipei has repeatedly ruled out negotiations with Peking, but has recently stressed Sun Yat-sen's three principles — nationalism, democracy and the people's livelihood — in an apparent effort to avoid giving the impression of being stubborn.

The nationalist premier has said in the past that to negotiate with the Communists would amount to surrender and this should never be done.

He said in Tuesday's address: "If the Chinese Communists really wish to become disciples of Dr. Sun, they must completely renounce the heresy of Marxism-Leninism and identify themselves with the Chinese tradition as expressed in the three principles."

"They must also terminate their totalitarian tyranny and give allegiance to the Republic of China, which is based on the Chinese legal system and dedicates itself to implementation of benevolent rule based on the three principles," he said.

## U.S. Air Traffic Picks Up in Strike's Wake; Advent of New Schedules Expected to Help

By David Schribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the days before the air traffic controllers' strike, the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport handled as many as 110 flights an hour. On Monday, the airport handled 77 flights between 9 and 10 a.m. — its busiest hour of air traffic since the strike began six weeks ago.

Pittsburgh's airport, the 12th busiest in the nation, was a particular victim of the strike, suffering heavy declines in service than any other airport in the nation. But even there, with the number of controllers down by more than a third, traffic is picking up.

"The parking lots aren't full," said David L. Donahoe, the airport's director of aviation, "but the business travelers are coming back."

Slowly and cautiously, airlines and airports across the United States are adjusting to the effects of the strike. The airlines have cut the number of flights by one-third and are depending on larger aircraft. The airports have eliminated high-traffic periods and have spread the remaining flights throughout the day.

As hub-and-spoke airports such as Pittsburgh's, new federal regulations no longer permit scores of aircraft to land and take off in concentrated periods. Passengers must now wait longer for connecting flights.

### Service Still Available

"Everybody thought that business would be at a standstill," said Mr. Donahoe. "But the fact is that people still have to make connections. The connection times are more spread out, but service is still available to every city we used to serve."

Last week the airlines published their first new schedules since the strike began Aug. 3, and air travel analysts believe the availability of the schedules themselves will boost air traffic.

"Those schedules will give travelers and travel agents a lot more confidence in the dependability of air travel," said Alfred H. Norling, an airlines analyst with the investment banking firm Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The Official Airline Guide, the bible of the industry, will come out at the end of this week. Copies of individual carriers' schedules have

appeared at airport check-in counters and computer tapes containing details of schedules have been distributed to airlines offices and travel bureaus.

### Largest Declines

Besides Pittsburgh, the airports that have suffered the largest declines in service are Chicago's O'Hare, Philadelphia, New York's La Guardia, Detroit and Washington's National. Those that have had the fewest cutbacks are Kansas City, New York's Kennedy,

**American Indians March in Geneva, Seeking UN Seat**

Reuters

GENEVA — About 100 American Indians, chanting and beating drums, marched to the United Nations' European office Tuesday in support of demands for a permanent UN seat. Later, an Indian leader accused President Reagan of suppressing people in the United States who demanded land rights.

"If the airlines are adding flights to Florida, they're going to have to take away flights from somewhere else," said Fred Farrar, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration. "The airlines are still going to have to stay within the overall limitations."

"There is a double standard of justice," said Sioux spokesman William Means told the UN Conference on Indigenous Peoples. "It is all right to kill an Indian, but when he stands up for justice he is called a terrorist, rebel or Communist."

Mr. Means said the United Nations would never be a family of nations until Indians were represented there.

"There is only one color of mankind that is not seated in the UN — the red man of the Western Hemisphere," he said. Mr. Means is executive director of the New York-based International Indian Treaty Council.

The four-day conference, which started Tuesday, was organized by human rights groups to discuss indigenous peoples' claims to their ancestral lands. Leaders of more than 30 million Indians in North and South America, and of the Lapps in Norway, say they will produce new evidence of encroachment on their land.

Julio Tumiri, chief coordinator of the Lima-based Indigenous Council of South America, said Monday that governments were helping multinational corporations and new settlers dispossess Indians throughout South America.

Los Angeles and Houston, according to a computer survey of schedules prepared by Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb.

Eight small commuter carriers have received emergency relief from the effects of the strike from the Civil Aeronautics Board under its essential air services program. One carrier, Golden Gate Airlines, ceased operations two weeks ago, blaming the controllers' strike.

Air traffic in the West, where fewer of the striking controllers are assigned, is far less affected than traffic in the East. Airlines have eliminated shorter rather than longer hauls and are getting better use of their wide-bodied aircraft. Delta Air Lines, for example, has been able to fly 90 percent of its pre-strike passenger load by getting more use out of its larger planes.

The new schedules are expected to remain in effect through the spring, with some adjustments Oct. 24, when the airlines change to winter schedules. But the onset of the winter travel season and the increased demand for traffic in the South are not expected to cause measurable changes in the system.

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## Baluchi People of Pakistan Cling to Hope Of Independence in a Now-Strategic Area

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service

KALAT, Pakistan — The Khan of Kalat, the leader of Pakistan's 3.6 million Baluchi people, lives in a palace amid the ruins of the princely state of his forefathers.

What power he retained after being forced to cede his khanate to Pakistan in 1948 is slowly dwindling under the same influences of time and modern life that diminish the tribal structure he represents.

The Baluchi people, however, have lost none of their determination to be free. Three decades after their land became a province of Pakistan, their desire for independence is greater than ever.

### Domestic Ethnic Group

And the presence of Soviet troops in neighboring Afghanistan has given new importance to this desire — and to the question of possible further Soviet expansion in the region bordering the Aravai an Sea.

Under martial law, which prohibits political activity, there are few overt signs of this desire. But beneath the surface calm there is smoldering discontent, a feeling that the Baluchi land and Baluchi people have been consistently exploited by Pakistan's most powerful ethnic group, the Punjabis.

Friction between the Baluchis and the Punjabi-dominated central government in Islamabad is nothing new. Bullet holes in the facade of the khan's mosque, left by Pakistani soldiers who came to arrest the present khan's father in 1958, attest to that.

Other scars were left by a bloody, four-year insurgency in the mid-1970s, when Baluchi tribesmen resisted the central government's efforts to impose strict controls on them.

Now, the Soviet struggle to suppress resistance in neighboring Afghanistan has dramatically altered the significance of the Baluchis' discontent. The fighting in Afghanistan gives Moscow an opportunity to destabilize an area that holds the key to an age-old czarist dream — a warm-water port in Asia.

### Search by Afghan Army

Not long ago, a raiding party of the Soviet-backed Afghan Army showed just how vulnerable the area known as Baluchistan is. The Afghan soldiers moved into a Baluchi village not far from the northern frontier and carried out a house-to-house search for Afghan guerrillas and weapons.

The incident provided the

Baluchis with support for their

complaint that they are neglected by the central government. They contend further that while they are being neglected, their natural resources — gas and minerals — are exploited.

Baluchistan covers nearly half of Pakistan's area but accounts for only about 5 percent of its population. Like the khanate, the province is about half as high as the national average, which is 20 percent.

The basic problem is that we're deprived of our rights," said Mohammad Sardar Baluchi, a tribal chief and chairman of the Baluchi Academy in the provincial capital of Quetta.

Baluchi leaders differ widely about how best to get more control of their affairs. Some talk of greater freedom within Pakistan, while others dream of joining with Baluchi areas of Iran and Afghanistan in an independent Greater Baluchistan.

One important tribal chief, Khan Baksh Marti, recently turned up in London amid reports that he planned to establish a Baluchistan government in exile in Kabul, the Afghan capital.

But many say that leadership of the Baluchi nationalist movement is shifting away from the tribal chief to youthful members of the Baluchi student organizations. These youths organized large-scale demonstrations in Quetta this summer after the execution of a student leader.

Government figures indicate that President Zia ul-Haq has allocated an average of \$100 million a year for development projects in Baluchistan, but Baluchis complain that much is lost through corruption, and that the few opportunities created by the projects go to non-Baluchis. Others believe that money is no longer the issue.

"At some point they must give us more say in our own affairs," one Baluchi nationalist said of the central government. "If not, it's only a matter of time before trouble begins."

The Council of Guardians, meanwhile, began five days of deliberations to determine which of the 44 contenders in the nation's Oct. 2 presidential election is qualified to run, the Interior Ministry said.

The ministry statement mentioned no names, but officials at the ministry's Election Department said that Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei was the frontrunner for the top executive post.

### Yearlong Campaign

Mr. Khamenei, 42, is the secretary-general of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, which led the yearlong campaign to oust former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr June 22.

The Islamic Republican Party, which is the standard bearer of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Moslem clergy, dominates the Cabinet, the parliament and the top judicial posts.

### Iran Suit Dismissed in N.Y.

NEW YORK (AP) — A judge Monday dismissed a \$56.5-billion lawsuit filed here by the government of Iran against the late shah of Iran on the ground that New York is an "inappropriate forum" for the suit.

Iran is the "logical forum" because events complained of in the suit "occurred in Iran, must be analyzed under the laws of Iran, and in general involve the people of Iran," Justice Irving Kaufman said in his 21-page ruling.

The European Court of Justice ruled that national taxes on the expenses were contrary to EEC laws guaranteeing the independence of community institutions, a spokesman said. The case came before the court after a move by Britain to tax part of the expenses paid to the 434 members of the Parliament.

British tax officials said that since the European Parliament paid lump sums rather than reimbursing actual costs, any money the members had left over could be taxed. The court ruled that tax authorities had no right to interfere in the way the Parliament makes its expense payments.

British tax officials said that

# Pour out the Planters.



## Aid Organizations Dispute Somalia Refugee Estimates

By Alan Cowell

*New York Times Service*  
QORYOLEY, Somalia — There are 15,000 people here — or 68,000. The higher figure is the official estimate of the Somali government, the lower was provided by some of those running this refugee camp.

Those who made the lower assessment requested anonymity because, they said, the government is deeply sensitive about this sad number game, which has become a controversy throughout Somalia. Qoryoley lies about 80 miles (130 kilometers) southwest of Mogadishu, the capital. It is, possibly, the least harrowing of the 35 refugee camps in Somalia, the world's eighth poorest country.

Malnutrition affects only 6 percent of the people, compared with 30 percent elsewhere. The camp is near the Shebelle River in Somalia's slim green belt; plant tomatoes here, relief workers say, and you will get a record crop.

Yet the camp also yields insights into some of the problems besetting the huge relief operation by Western countries, voluntary organizations and international agencies in Somalia. Relief goods are diverted away from refugees and the visitor can see U.S. wheat stacked for sale in tin-roofed stores.

Tuberculosis haunts the gray, thatched huts of the camp, there are tribal tensions, and the place has become a permanent settlement of outsiders in a country where the indigenous population is fast outstripping the resources of an economy that depends on exporting camels, goats and bananas, and on foreign aid.

## Numbers Game

"The hottest issue at the moment is the numbers," said an official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Mogadishu. The government estimate for the total number of refugees in Somalia is 1.3 million. Western estimates range between 300,000 and 600,000. The United Nations decided recently on a planning figure of 650,000.

Word of the estimate incensed the government of President Mohammed Siad Barre. A UN demographer took a sampling caravan this year and reportedly came up with a figure of 450,000 to 600,000, but the report was not published.

Two new experts arrived recently, one Norwegian and one Frenchman, to take a fresh sample. Ahmed Yassin, the deputy head of Somalia's national refugee commission, said the government favored a full census of the camps and would abide by its outcome. But that will take too long for Western planners, who favor a statistical sampling, by head-count or by serial photography.

The debate over numbers cuts to the quick of Somalia's relationship with its donors.

"Food is foreign exchange for the government," a UN official said. The higher the refugee count, the more food comes in and the less Somalia's resources are strained. As it is, Somalia's food exports and production have been falling while its imports have been rising and now, Western economists say, the nation of 4 million people — 80 percent of them subsistence farmers or nomadic herdsmen — imports half its own food needs, much of it in aid.

## Western Aid

U.S. aid to Somalia last year was \$90 million. Two-thirds of that went to the refugees. For the West, there is a prospect of an open-ended commitment to Somalia and its refugees because the forces driving them here have not been removed, despite Western efforts to promote better relations between Somalia and Ethiopia. The fugitives came, initially, to escape the war between these two countries over Ethiopia's Ogaden region in 1977 and 1978.

The war continues to simmer, with bombing raids along the disputed border by Ethiopian forces and guerrilla attacks against Ethiopia by the Somali-backed Western Somali Liberation Front.

Once, refugees arrived on their camels at a rate of 1,200 per day. Now, the figure of new arrivals is 50 to 100 per day while others, Western officials say, are returning to their homes because a drought has broken. "It is still a massive problem," a relief worker said, "but not the dire emergency it once was."

Food is reaching most of the refugees most of the time. UN officials say, and agencies are seeking tighter regulatory systems to control the flow of aid. The U.S. group, CARE, has set up a government-supported monitoring unit that is intended to prevent food intended for the refugees from going astray. "Certainly there is some diversion involving officials in the distribution system," one of those monitoring officials said.

He requested that his name be withheld because, he said, an American in one camp came too close to exposing racketeers recently and was beaten so savagely that he was hospitalized in the United States.

Officially, the government does not wish these refugee settlements to become permanent places. Yet refugees are settling.

"This is here to stay. This is a new city," said an American relief official at Qoryoley camp. "These people won't go home until there's a settlement in the Ogaden and that doesn't seem likely for some time."



*The Associated Press*  
South African authorities displayed arms at the Ondangwa air base in Namibia that they said were captured in the recent incursion into Angola. The weaponry was valued at about \$200 million.

## S. Africa Claims 1,000 Killed in Angola; Direct Soviet Aid to Guerrillas Charged

By Jack Foisie

*Los Angeles Times Service*

OSHAKATI, Namibia — The South African Army killed "about 1,000" of its foes in its recent incursion into Angola, according to a senior officer.

This is more than double the number announced near the end of the six-day operation. During the fighting in late August, 38 prisoners were taken, including some wounded men now being treated here.

Fourteen South Africans were reported killed.

The figures and other details of the assault 160 miles (255 kilometers) into Angola were disclosed on Monday by Lt. Gen. Janie Geldenhuys, chief of staff of the South African Army.

The incursion into Angola, a country technically at peace with South Africa, was intended to destroy the military capacity of the South-West Africa People's Organization, a black insurgent movement that for 15 years has been fighting South African rule of Namibia (South-West Africa).

The mineral-rich but desolate territory, a former German colony, has been administered by South Africa since World War I under an old and now disputed League of Nations mandate.

The SWAPO insurgency has

been given direct support, it was asserted Monday, in weapons and advisers by the Soviet Union.

The invasion by South Africa was "very successful" but was not a complete success, Gen. Geldenhuys said. The sweep by the South Africans to cut SWAPO's main line of retreat failed because the encirclement was not completed in time and a large number of SWAPO fighters and most of the Russian advisers escaped, he said.

Two Soviet advisers and two Russian wives were killed in the fighting, and a Russian non-commissioned officer was captured, Gen. Geldenhuys confirmed.

Queen's Ex-Footmen Held for Theft in U.K.

*The Associated Press*

COLEFORD, England — Two former Buckingham Palace footmen were ordered Tuesday to stand trial on charges of stealing explosives from coal mines in South Africa.

Andrew Gildersleeve, 23, and Stephen Beavis, 20, who were free on bail of £250 (\$450) each, said that they had taken the explosives to use in cave exploration. During a brief arraignment here, the men's defense attorney said that the two had lost their jobs at the royal palace.

South African authorities also

accused 20 Russians were in the southern Angola area when the South African invasion began. The ensuing fighting, in which Angolan government forces joined with SWAPO, centered around the town of N'Giva, which is 20 miles (30 kilometers) north of the Angolan-Namibia border, and around Xangongo, 62 miles (100 kilometers) north of the border.

Gen. Geldenhuys also disclosed that, to the surprise of his army intelligence staff, SWAPO and Angolan government troops occupied side-by-side positions in the defense of Xangongo before it was overrun by the South Africans.

Previously, SWAPO guerrillas were thought to have been fully committed to infiltrating Namibia and were not being used to defend Angolan towns.

But captured Soviet advisers' maps shown to correspondents here, clearly showed SWAPO defensive positions around Xangongo.

The general said his estimate of 1,000 enemy dead could not be more specific because some of the reports on which it is based came from prisoners who were interrogated. But he insisted the total count was not an exaggeration.

South African authorities also

## Libya Seeks to 'Destabilize' Southern Chad By Fomenting Army Mutinies, Official Says

By Susan Linne

*The Associated Press*

MOUNDOU, Chad — Libya has been attempting to "destabilize" southern Chad since the beginning of the month by encouraging a series of mutinies in army garrisons throughout the region, according to Vice President Wadal Abdel Kamougue.

Col. Kamougue said Sunday that he believed the mutinies among the enlisted men in Chad's national army in the towns of Moundou, Doba, Koumra and Sarh were planned in the capital of N'djamena to furnish an excuse for Libyan troops to move into the south.

"I'm tempted to say that the Libyans were looking for a chance to intervene in the south, the only part of the country that works," the 42-year-old southerner and former national army commander said. "But it didn't work out because the conditions here weren't right."

Col. Kamougue said the soldiers were interested only in getting their hands on money.

## 12,000-14,000 Libyans

An estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Libyan troops have been stationed in the northern half of this impoverished central African nation of 4 million since they intervened last December on the side of irregular soldiers loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei to end a 10-month battle for N'djamena.

It was the latest in a series of regional and religious conflicts that have devastated Chad since independence from France in 1960. In January, Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi announced that Libya and Chad would merge.

The project was strongly condemned by other African nations and seemed to go nowhere. Col. Qadhafi brought the merger up again on Sept. 3, but Mr. Goukouni reportedly would not discuss it.

The mutinies broke out on Sept. 1 in Moundou, a town of some 50,000 in the southwestern part of the country and the seat of its crippled economy.

Witnesses said soldiers commanded vehicles, detained officers and local officials and demanded long-overdue back pay. Col. Kamougue, leader of the non-Moslem south and also head of the Comité Permanent — a group of southerners set up in 1979 to run the five southwestern districts when the national administration collapsed — said he had not been bothered.

## Gendermerie Sources

But sources in the gendarmerie said the vice president and several Comité members were detained for several days because the soldiers believed the officials had taken government funds for their own use. They said Col. Kamougue was

told to spend more time in the capital looking after the south's interests. He has not been there since June.

Col. Kamougue said the mutinies took the equivalent of \$79,000 from a local Treasury. Another source said an additional \$160,000 were taken from the tax office.

Col. Kamougue said mimeographed handouts inciting soldiers to revolt over lack of pay were found around town.

On Sept. 9, troops in Sarh detained officers, seized local treasury and customs officials as well as several businessmen and terrorized the town, driving around in stolen vehicles and shooting off automatic weapons and bazookas.

## \$132,000 Seized

The troops closed the airport and blocked roads in and out of town, which is located in a cotton-growing region near the border with the Central African Republic.

Sources said later the mutinies beat up several officers and took the equivalent of \$132,000 from the offices of the state-owned cotton company that produces the country's main source of revenue.

Banks have not functioned anywhere in the country since fighting first broke out 18 months ago.

Although precise details are dif-

ficult to come by, there seems to have been no death nor serious injuries during the mutinies.

Similar uprisings in Doba and Koumra, smaller towns on the road between Moundou and Sarh, resulted in other beatings. Sources said soldiers took the equivalent of \$140,000 from the Koumra treasury.

Neither civil servants nor soldiers have collected pay regularly since February, 1979. The administration collapsed when southerners fled from the capital.

Col. Kamougue said the Libyans refused to furnish funds to the 10,000 members of the national army and the gendarmerie — most of whom are stationed in the south — until an integrated national army, including guerrilla elements, is formed.

"But they may have ulterior motives," he said. "They know the soldiers don't have any money but they do have guns and they can create chaos. It's a dangerous game."

Col. Kamougue supported Libyan intervention in December as the "only way to end the fighting." But he said Sunday his position then corresponded to a given situation that has now changed.

## Adré Reported Captured

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Guerrillas loyal to former Defense Minister Hissene Habré on Monday captured the town of Adré in eastern Chad in what appeared to be the first significant battle against Libyan-backed troops loyal to the regime, witnesses reported.

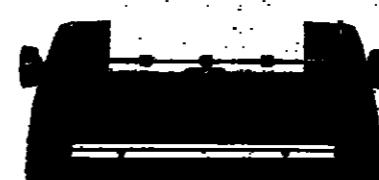
The Sudanese news agency quoting unidentified persons in the battlefield 20 miles (about 33 kilometers) west of the Sudanese border town of Geneina, said the guerrillas also downed a Libyan helicopter in the weekend fight.

The agency report said Mr. Habré's troops captured Adré from forces loyal to Foreign Minister Ahmad Acyl, killing 62 troops, injuring 28 and capturing 24. It did not specify whether any were Libyans. Adré would be the first town to fall to Habré's forces since the former defense minister and his men took to the bush in December when the Libyan intervention forced them to give up N'djamena.

In the last two weeks, reports from Sudan have indicated that the guerrillas are trying to capture more towns within the area. A commando last weekend said a total of 240 troops, including 25 Libyans, were killed from the Acyl side during battles for two cities, Iriba, 74 miles (120 kilometers) northwest of the Sudanese border, and Guereida, 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the Sudanese border town of Kolbus.

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## Personalities

## To a Bitter Kenyan, Isak Dinesen Is Fading Memory

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

**HOG RANCH, Kenya** — When Karen Blixen, better known as Isak Dinesen, wrote her classic memoir "Out of Africa," she immortalized a Kamande, these days, is old and wrinkled and brimming with recrimination against some of those who nurtured his fame.

## Utterly Isolated

He was a young, diseased herd boy when Baroness Blixen met him, and later became a cook of genius. "Rarely, rarely have I met such a wild creature, a human being who was so utterly isolated from the world, and, by a sort of firm, deadly resignation, completely closed to all surrounding life," she wrote in "Out of Africa." The book was published in 1937 in her native Denmark, after she left Kenya in 1931, when her coffee farm

Hog Ranch is a dilapidated tented camp established by Peter Beard, an American author and



Isak Dinesen (Karen Blixen)

wildlife expert. He no longer lives here, but Kamande Wa Gatore does, along with his wife Wambui and his blind son, Mburi, who fills his benighted world with the plucking of a Spanish guitar. Kamande, these days, is old and wrinkled and brimming with recrimination against some of those who nurtured his fame.

## Utterly Isolated

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Gradually, the memoir depicts the blossoming of a relationship between aristocrat and retainer, that she saw as an expression of Kamande's gratitude for being cured, at her insistence, by Scottish missionaries.

In the 1930s, the book achieved critical acclaim for what were then regarded as insights into the African mind. Like many in the 1980s too, the baroness perceived African thought processes as mysterious. Kamande Wa Gatore became an archetype of inscrutable, savage nobility.

In her autobiography, "Shadows on the Grass," published in 1960, Baroness Blixen compared the impact of European ways on Africa to a brightness that dazzles. "If for a long enough time we continue in this way to dazzle and blind the Africans, we may in the end bring upon them a longing for darkness, which will

drive them into the gorges of their unknown mountains and their own unknown minds," she wrote.

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## Writer Comments

His comments reflect bitterness at times mean, amity with Beard, and a questioning of perceptions by the baroness that formed a view of Africa for many outsiders who hold, to this day, that the gulf is wide between black and white thought processes.

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said. "The man whose idea it was that I should write this book seems to have been the one who has benefited from it. I have never seen a 50-cent piece from that book." Efforts to reach Beard, the husband of Cheryl Tiegs, the model for comment proved futile. His agent in Nairobi, Monty Rubin, declined comment.

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By Thomas Quinn Curran

International Herald Tribune

**DEAUVILLE, France** — At the festival of American films that concluded its seventh annual session on Sunday, Joseph L. Mankiewicz — the director of such memorable movies as "All About Eve," "Julius Caesar," "The Quiet American," "Five Finger" and "Sleuth" — was given a standing ovation.

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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

## Zapata Rejects Occidental Petroleum Offer

United Press International

HOUSTON — Zapata directors have rejected as grossly inadequate a merger proposal — a stock swap valued at more than \$700 million submitted last week by Occidental Petroleum.

John Mackin, Zapata chairman, said Monday the company does not intend to make a counterproposal to Occidental. Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental, said his organization considered its bid a fair offer and has no intention of increasing it.

## Dutch to Guarantee Loans for Fokker Venture

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Economics Ministry said Tuesday it will provide loan guarantees to Fokker of 900 million guilders (\$345.4 million) for 1982 to 1990 for the development of a Fokker-McDonnell Douglas 150-seat airliner.

It said it will also give an extra 53 million guilders towards the present project definition phase, to be completed by year-end. The guarantees bring the government's total commitment to around 1.7 billion guilders.

## Thomson-Brandt Seen Raising Stake in Unit

Reuters

PARIS — Thomson-Brandt, among the French companies scheduled for nationalization, will raise its stake in Thomson-CSF to 51 from 40 percent before the state takeover, sources said Tuesday.

A company spokesman declined comment. The sources said details of the operation, which would give indirect control over Thomson-CSF to the state, have not been decided on by the government.

Government spokesmen have said such a move was being considered, but Thomson-CSF was not in the list of Bourse stocks suspended last week. Thomson-CSF has attracted the Socialist administration's interest mainly because of its military equipment division.

## North Sea Gas Consortium to Wind Up Activity

Reuters

LONDON — The consortium that had been formed to develop a £2.7 billion natural-gas collection system in the U.K. sector of the North Sea decided too wind up its activities, British Gas Corp. spokesman said Tuesday.

The action followed last week's decision by the British government not to guarantee funding for the operation. The consortium includes British Gas, British Petroleum Co. and Mobil Oil Corp.

## Traded Options for Silver in European Debut

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Europe's first market in traded options for silver bullion is set to open Wednesday, when Continental Ore Europe Ltd., a unit of Credit Suisse First Boston and a member of the London Metal Exchange, will begin quoting two-way prices for contracts expiring on the last business day of October, January, April and July. The options contracts will be for 5,000 ounces of silver and prices will be quoted only in U.S. dollars.

## High Rates Force Oil Firms to Cut Stocks

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the winter heating season approaches, soaring interest rates are forcing the world's oil companies to reduce crude oil inventories because they are too costly to maintain during a period of weakening demand.

Normally, oil companies build reserves to produce heating for the winter months. But this year, the worldwide economic downturn and the success of energy conservation in the industrialized world have apparently convinced companies to reduce stocks as much as possible by selling their supplies and buying less oil.

Although definitive worldwide statistics are not available, the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a New York-based organization, estimates that instead of adding 2 million barrels a day to stockpiles as is normal in the third quarter, companies have been diminishing stocks by as much as 1.25 million barrels of oil a day.

And according to Tor Meloe, chief economist for Texaco, the inventory drawdown may be "even sharper" in the final quarter, as the 20-percent prime rate and the economic slack influence companies to sell off more oil.

The oil research organization calculates that the apparent inventory drawdown may already have halved the 500-million-barrel worldwide surplus at the start of the second quarter, a surplus that made total petroleum stocks about 5.5 billion barrels on July 1.

Although most analysts say there is not yet cause for alarm, some suggest that the inventory reduction diminishes one of the best insurance policies against a major supply disruption.

"It would not take all that much to restore a sense of panic," says a Reagan administration foreign policy planner.

Companies say they have little choice. They are confronted with some of the highest carrying costs in history, at a time that oil demand has dropped drastically. It now costs more than \$6 a year to store one barrel of oil.

## Implication for Prices

Whether this sound commercial step of keeping costs down is beneficial for oil price stability is the issue that concerns some experts.

Large inventories are a good choice for preventing price increases," Morris A. Adelman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist, said. "The trouble is they are not a paying proposition for an individual company."

Among other things, analysts suggest that the depletion of inventories could eventually increase the power of pricing "hawks" within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in their battle with Saudi Arabia. The Saudis have been flooding the world with

## Reagan Aide Sees Growth Below Target

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's predictions of robust growth in the U.S. economy next year were "too optimistic," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige told a group of businessmen Tuesday.

Numerous private economists have questioned whether the economy could expand at the 5.2-percent rate the administration forecast for 1982. But Mr. Baldrige's comment was the bluntest negative remark on the subject by a Reagan official. He made his remarks in a speech to the New York Business Council in New York City.

"Largely because of the sustained high interest rates this summer, I think our earlier projections for growth of 5 percent next year were too optimistic," he said.

Mr. Baldrige had been quoted as saying a day earlier that if the Reagan administration can hold the fiscal 1982 federal deficit to \$50 billion or less, that should be good enough to prove its determination to control spending.

The official administration forecast is still for a \$42.5 billion deficit next year, and Mr. Baldrige said the figure should be "in the \$40-billion range."

He seemed to depart from the usual administration line when he was quoted as adding in his comments to a group of reporters: "Whether it's \$42.5 billion, \$40.5 billion or \$50 billion doesn't make a difference."

He said in the New York speech that the administration's long-range growth projections — as measured by inflation-adjusted gross national product — "at about a 4-percent rate in the mid-1980s, accompanied by a 5-percent inflation rate, are attainable."

Texaco calculates that the world currently has a 105-day supply of oil on hand. Augmented by un-used production, that supply represents a cushion that should last through the winter, although psychological reactions could push prices up before any physical shortage develops.

"There's no question that more oil is better than less, but domestic supplies are still considerably above what we determine to be the average range," a White House aide said. Additionally, the government's Strategic Petroleum Reserve is expected to double to perhaps 220 million barrels by year-end, further increasing the nation's energy security.

## Costa Rica to Seek Meeting On Renegotiating Its Debt

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The Costa Rican government has announced that it will request that a meeting be held with its principal creditors in New York later this month to seek renegotiation of its \$2.4 billion in foreign debt.

The decision was not surprising to foreign bankers after Costa Rica's decision last July to suspend payments of the principal on its commercial debt. Since then, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb of New York has been advising the government on handling its debt.

Finance Minister Emilio Garceran said in San Jose last Friday that he hoped to meet representatives of leading creditor banks — the government is indebted to about 130 foreign banks — in New York on Sept. 24, but he refused to disclose details.

Costa Rica is just one of several countries in the region suffering from grave financial problems. Nicaragua's revolutionary government has already renegotiated much of the \$1.6 billion debt it inherited from the Somosa regime in July 1979 while Honduras is also expected to seek a debt renegotiation before the end of 1981.

In recent months, foreign bankers have expressed particular frustration about the financial management by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, and have indicated a preference to wait until he leaves office next May before bailing the country out of its financial mess. "We've been repeatedly deceived with phony figures," one angry U.S. banker remarked.

Costa Rica's monetary difficulties began as a result of the need to cover chronic trade deficits with increased foreign borrowing. But the sudden drop in the world price

of coffee, the country's main export, and the rise in oil import bill last year provoked a crisis.

The local currency, which had long remained steady at 8.6 colones to the dollar, was allowed to float and is traded now at around 23 colones to the dollar. The government was also forced to cut public expenditures and control imports, moves expected to result in a shrinkage in the economy by as much as 2 percent this year.

Last June, after months of stormy meetings and several virtual breakdowns in negotiations, Costa Rica finally agreed with the International Monetary Fund on an "extended fund facility" worth around \$30 million.

But the government's hopes that the IMF accord would convince foreign banks to lend Costa Rica a further \$30 million to cover its current account payments deficit through the end of 1981 were dashed at two meetings — in London and in New York — between Economic Minister José Miguel Alfaro and leading creditors.

As a result, with the country expecting a current-account deficit of some \$600 million in 1981, the decision was taken to seek formal renegotiation of the debt.

According to Costa Rican economists critical of the government, it is already more than \$300 million in arrears in payment of the principal on outstanding loans and, over the last four months, has made no payments to Mexico for imported oil.

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The local currency, which had long remained steady at 8.6 colones to the dollar, was allowed to float and is traded now at around 23 colones to the dollar. The government was also forced to cut public expenditures and control imports, moves expected to result in a shrinkage in the economy by as much as 2 percent this year.

Last June, after months of stormy meetings and several virtual breakdowns in negotiations, Costa Rica finally agreed with the International Monetary Fund on an "extended fund facility" worth around \$30 million.

But the government's hopes that the IMF accord would convince foreign banks to lend Costa Rica a further \$30 million to cover its current account payments deficit through the end of 1981 were dashed at two meetings — in London and in New York — between Economic Minister José Miguel Alfaro and leading creditors.

As a result, with the country expecting a current-account deficit of some \$600 million in 1981, the decision was taken to seek formal renegotiation of the debt.

According to Costa Rican economists critical of the government, it is already more than \$300 million in arrears in payment of the principal on outstanding loans and, over the last four months, has made no payments to Mexico for imported oil.

"We've been repeatedly deceived with phony figures," one angry U.S. banker remarked.

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## Venezuelan Slump Persists Despite Oil Income

*New York Times Service*  
CARACAS. — The oil is still flowing out and billions of dollars are still rolling in, but Venezuela's economy is in a serious slump.

The Christian Democrat government of President Luis Herrera Campins, which began a five-year term in March 1979, is hard-pressed to alter the trend. In 1979-80, the Herrera government sought to "cool down" a domestic economy overheated by five years of rapid growth following the massive increase in oil prices since 1973.

The government initiated a combination of measures, including restraint on growth of real spending and the money supply, elimination of a wide range of price controls on goods and services, reduction of state subsidies and the lowering of duties on imports to domestic local manufacturers to become more efficient.

Most business analysts here believe that the Herrera program was well conceived, but they note that

the government backed down from carrying out the program fully when labor, the political opposition and even some business sectors complained about the resulting rise in prices, credit squeeze and increased competition from imports.

"The Herrera government's economic policies were very positive in opening up the market, making Venezuelan industry more efficient and improving the nation's balance of payments," said Ulrich Merten, senior vice president at the Bank of America's Latin American headquarters in Caracas. "But the main problem is to implement these policies in a consistent and decisive manner."

Gross domestic product has been flat for the past two years, and little or no improvement is expected for 1981.

Unemployment, put at 6.5 percent by the government, is estimated by private sector analysts to be several points higher. For the first six months of 1981, the central bank put the cost-of-living increase at 6.6 percent, but private analysts believe inflation cannot be kept below 14 to 18 percent this year unless the government returns to widespread price controls.

A basic problem is the government's inability to create confidence in the country's private sector. Local investors often prefer to invest considerable sums of money in other countries, where it can earn more than the currently weak profits in domestic industry and agriculture.

Luis Ugnato, the minister of finance, said: "We've put our external accounts in order, cleaned up the government's own accounts

and we're controlling prices. Most important, we are imposing discipline on official spending, especially personnel costs."

Despite the internal problems,

Venezuela's external indicators are highly satisfactory. Oil exports in 1980 were down 11.2 percent to 1.86 million barrels a day, but total export revenue rose by 30 percent, reaching a record \$18.4 billion.

The trade balance showed a \$6.5 billion surplus, and the overall balance of payments registered a small surplus of \$66 million. International reserves (those held by the central bank, the Venezuelan Investment Fund, a state-owned financial entity, and the commercial banking system) rose only 0.8 percent last year.

However, if outside investments

held by the state oil monopoly,

Petroles de Venezuela, are included, the total reserve figure at the end of 1980 would be more than \$17.3 billion.

Foreign investment increased some \$80 million last year, and investment by foreign companies during the first half of this year has already surpassed the 1980 total. Ford Motor's subsidiary here has brought in \$84 million so far this year, and General Motors de Venezuela said that it would invest approximately \$105 million. Both companies are expanding and improving their Venezuelan operations.

According to Gerardo Lucas, the president of a shoe-manufacturing concern: "This is a very simple economy. You watch what happens to oil, and the rest of the economy falls in place."

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

#### France

Rhone Poulen

1st Half 1981 1980

Revenue 17,200 15,490.0

Profits 240 360.0

Great Britain Consolidated Gold Fields

Year 1981 1980

Profits 192.8 141.9

U.S., Japan to Speed Tariff Cuts for Chips

*Reuters*

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan, completing two days of economic talks, agreed to speed up previously planned reductions in tariffs charged for imports of semiconductors, the State Department said Tuesday.

The discussions, held at the cabinet level, were described as extremely productive.

#### European Gold Markets

September 12, 1981

London Zurich Paris Paris

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris. Gold prices per ounce.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

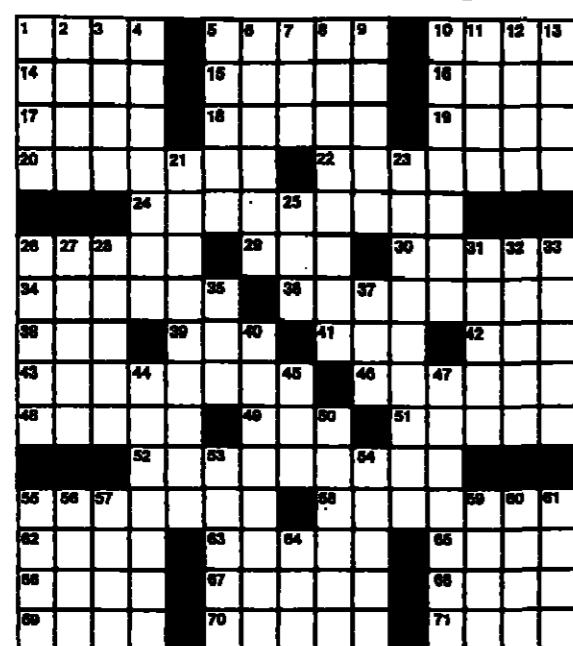
Gold 43.80-43.90





## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

1 — Fifth (German)  
5 To one side  
10 Ideologies  
14 Lake on the U.S.-Canadian boundary  
15 News medium of year  
16 Notes  
17 Navigator  
18 Puskin heroine  
19 Epigrammatic  
20 Losing racer  
22 Babushka  
23 Sprechen  
24 Knead  
25 Sprechen, i.e.  
26 Knot  
27 Geisha's waistband  
30 Roundup item  
34 Havens for sightseers  
36 What a motorboat does  
38 Sea alien  
39 "Euros!"  
41 Ashanti language  
42 PTC's, for example  
43 Sparrowlike birds  
44 Evergreen  
45 Eddie's man  
46 Word now on cigarette packs  
51 Mitigated  
52 Native of Erivan

55 Mentor  
56 Book signatures  
62 Iranian coin  
63 Michelangelo piece  
65 Eliot's "Adam Wickerwork material  
67 Places for troughs  
68 Pulitzer Prize novelist: 1968  
69 Conveyance without  
70 "Romantic Comedy" author  
71 Quartz variety  
72 DOWN  
1 Exercises, with  
2 Gold-medalist  
3 What Pizarro called "City of Kings"  
4 Mythical maiden of Eire  
5 French play divisions  
6 American's word  
7 Broze  
8 Set limits  
9 Dutch  
10 " — the Wind" Lawrence and Lee play  
11 Rise  
12 Aging filly

## 13 Doff

## 14 "Our Town" persons

## 15 Apposite

## 16 Dictionary

## 17 Author

## 18 Sleekens

## 19 Dietary directive to J. Sprat

## 20 Makes amends

## 21 Patrons

## 22 Threadfold

## 23 Hales al-

## 24 Syrian President

## 25 " — Wore a Yellow Ribbon," John Ford film

## 26 Fearful respect

## 27 Like the Alcan Highway

## 28 — Andreas

## 29 fault

## 30 Winter melons

## 31 Created a major disturbance

## 32 Broads

## 33 — in point

## 34 Swings of a pendulum

## 35 Switch TV channels

## 36 — in summer

## 37 Brightest star in Lyra

## 38 River to the Baltic

## 39 Kind of pearl

## 40 Perdor or LeGalleme

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
ALBANIA	22	77	Fair	MADRID	25	30	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	77	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	30	Overcast
ANKARA	22	77	Fair	MONTREAL	25	30	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	25	30	Overcast
AUCKLAND	25	77	Fair	PARIS	25	30	Cloudy
BAAK	25	77	Fair	PRAGUE	25	30	Cloudy
BERLIT	25	77	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	25	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair	SALISBURY	25	30	Fair
BERLIN	25	77	Fair	SAN PAUL	25	30	Fair
BOSTON	25	77	Fair	SEUL	25	30	Fair
BRAZIL	25	77	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	30	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	25	77	Fair	STOCKHOLM	25	30	Cloudy
BUDPEST	25	77	Fair	TAIPEI	25	30	Fair
BUSINESS AIRLINES	25	77	Fair	TOKYO	25	30	Fair
CALIFORNIA	24	77	Fair	VENICE	25	30	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	77	Fair	VIENNA	25	30	Fair
CHICAGO	24	77	Fair	WISCONSIN	25	30	Fair
COPENHAGEN	24	77	Fair	ZURICH	25	30	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	77	Fair				
DAKAR	24	77	Fair				
DUBLIN	17	43	Fair				
EDINBURGH	17	43	Fair				
FRAZER	17	43	Fair				
GENEVA	17	43	Fair				
HELSINKI	17	43	Fair				
HONG KONG	17	43	Fair				
HOUSTON	25	77	Fair				
ITALY	17	43	Fair				
JERUSALEM	17	43	Fair				
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair				
LIMA	25	77	Fair				
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	25	77	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	31	61	Fair				

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 15, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of the funds which are supplied by their respective managers. The following information is not necessarily current. For the most recent information, call 212-554-1222, 212-554-1223, 212-554-1224, 212-554-1225, 212-554-1226.

## Other Funds

ALLIANCE INT'L/25% of Barracuda Fund	17.75/17.75
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	17.75/17.75
— (1) Carter	17.75/17.75
— (2) Dreyfus Fund	17.75/17.75
BANK VON ERNST & Co AG PB	32.25/32.25
— (1) Carter	32.25/32.25
BRITANNIA, PO Box 27, St. Helier, Jersey	17.75/17.75
— (1) Carter	17.75/17.75
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	17.64/17.64
— (1) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (2) Dreyfus Fund	17.64/17.64
CREDIT SUISSE	17.64/17.64
— (1) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (2) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (3) Carter	17.64/17.64
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	17.64/17.64
— (1) Carter	17.64/17.64
FIDELITY PG Box 40, Hamilton, Bermuda	17.64/17.64
— (1) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (2) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (3) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (4) Carter	17.64/17.64
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— (82) Carter	17.64/17.64
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— (84) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (85) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (86) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (87) Carter	17.64/17.64
— (88) Carter	17

# The Soccer Scene

## Red Alerts, Hotel Prisons

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Question: Why has a special combat force been mobilized in the Dutch capital, and why have red alerts gone out to border, harbor and airport police?

Or why must security be tightened around citizens temporarily let out of Eastern Europe? Why do wealthy Spaniards break a two-week-old pay strike? Why will bank managers in 32 countries soon soccer scores before share movements?

And why must an English commander place his future in the hands of men he castigated three days ago as "playboys and fly-by-nights?"

## Supposedly Sporting

The answer — the one, supposedly sporting answer — is that round one of the European soccer club tournaments begins Wednesday. It involves 120 clubs, the famous and the unknown, the millionaires who run for big business and the amateurs who should be in it for fun.

And, before a ball is kicked, the headlines are contaminated. The fear that an intercontinental game now impacts on a peaceable community is writ large in Amsterdam. There, in the Cup Winners' Cup, Ajax awaits the visit of Tottenham.

It ought to be the beginning and appetizing encounter. Ajax, a former champion fallen on hard financial times, is rebuilding around youth. It has lost its Danish import, the brilliant midfielder Frank Arsen, yet a 9-1 opening scoreline in the Dutch league bashed thoughts of inferiority. And the Spur, although struggling through injuries, bring an amalgam of English, Scottish, Irish and Argentine stars.

Youth versus experience, always a prospect to relish. Except that the Spur's fans left an indelible mark of destruction on their last visit to Holland in 1974. In those days hooliganism was new to the Dutch police, whose baton charge on rioting "fans" finished with as many officers as lawbreakers in the hospital.

## Ferry Invasion

Times change. Holland's soccer crowds are greatly diminished by internal crowd violence, and a new armed, helmeted riot squad — the ME — is ready and warning. The Spur's fans already read the warnings that they will be kicked out of Europe if they misbehave. They have done what they can. The club's organized support numbers 1,300, all screened and issued with identity passes. However, the club has desparingly read of private travel agencies buying up tickets in

Amsterdam and arranging ferry trips on which the demon drink will flow.

Suddenly a match for which precautions had the benefit of three months' preparation is already overshadowed. Suddenly what happens in the Olympique Stadium becomes less vital than what occurs around it.

For a few days, freedom and rights of decent supporters will necessarily be squeezed. More used to controls over where they go and who they go with are the soccer players of Iron Curtain countries. Thanks to Dynamo Tbilisi, that splendid winner of the Cup Winners' Cup, the Communists now travel in expectation as well as hope; thanks to Marcel Radescu, the Romanian forward who recently defected to West Germany, some will now see even less of Western civilization.

Ironically, as they wait in hotels that become their prisons, some East Europeans stand to gain out of an old Western custom. Players in Spain have withdrawn their labor as a last resort to try to prize from clubs almost \$4 million owed to them. Even the Spanish federation sides with the players, but still the strike puts at a disadvantage those teams involved in Europe.

## Rich Pots

Without the rhythm of match play, Spain's big five have jeopardized the huge bonuses attached to trophies. Real San Sebastian, representing the Basque as well as the national cause, already faced a difficult enough journey to CSKA Sofia, where nine Bulgarian internationals await them. Valencia (away to Bohemians Prague), Real Madrid (visiting Tbilisi), and Atletico Madrid (in Boavista, Portugal) have nerve-racking matches, while Barcelona, the Cup winners, entertain a relatively unknown Bulgarian squad, Trakia Plovdiv.

Georgi Slavkov, the Plovdiv striker, earned Europe's golden boot of 1981 with his 31 goals. So the bankers who expect Spain to grab at least one of Europe's rich pots — each calculated to be worth \$1 million in gate money and endorsements — will be more worried than usual about investments that, throughout the Spanish league, amount to about \$80 million.

Worried, too, is Bob Paisley. His men of Liverpool won a third European Cup last June and face only the part-timers of Oulu Palloseura in the first round. Last year at the same stage, Liverpool leapfrogged over the Finns with 10 goals to spare, but last week Liverpool players were part of the English team humiliated in Oslo by Norway.

True, Norway has some professionals, but the club has had no excuses. At the halfway point the score was 1-1, and the Canadians were dominant. But in a big game, a hot goaltender can change things, and here he was Vladimir Tretyak, 29, who showed why many experts consider him the best goalie in the world.

He stopped Wayne Gretzky and Guy Lafleur, robbed Mike Bossy and Marcel Dionne, turned back two-on-one breakaways and coolly dismissed point-blank power-play rushes. Finally, the Canadians had to catch their breaths. They took some goals, fell behind and stopped playing. The Canada Cup and the unofficial world title went to the Soviet Union.

"We're probably going to hear about this for the next four years," said Gretzky.

## Sugar Ray Leonard in training for his welterweight title fight

## Canada Facing a Memory: Russians Earned the Unofficial Hockey Crown

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — Monday was not a good day to talk hockey with Canadians. The hangover after Sunday night's 8-1 trouncing by the Soviet Union in the Canada Cup championship game would not disappear easily, not after all the pregame talk by Canadians confident that the best of the nation's players could beat the Soviet national team.

The tournament had been billed as one that would settle the question of world supremacy in the sport that Canada considers its own.

What happened? Canada had no excuses. At the halfway point the score was 1-1, and the Canadians

were dominant. But in a big game, a hot goaltender can change things, and here he was Vladimir Tretyak, 29, who showed why many experts consider him the best goalie in the world.

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## Red Sox Trip Up Victory-Prone Tigers, 5-2

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — Jerry Reim hit a two-run single in the sixth inning to tie a lead Minnesota to a 6-3 victory over Detroit Monday night. The loss ended a three-game winning streak for the Tigers' AL East second-season leaders.

With the score tied at 2-2 in the sixth, Tony Perez and Rich Gedman singled and pinch hitter Dave Stapleton walked. Reim lined the first pitch by starter and loser Dan Petry for single, scoring Perez and Gedman.

They only rallied three at a time and stayed in the zone all the time, so with our five blocking against their three, I always had plenty of time to wait for someone to get open," Petry said.

The Oakland defense scored two touchdowns on an interception and a fumble recovery, and Petry's replacement, Marc Wilson, drew a 61-yard scoring pass.

Eddie Payton returned a Raider kickoff 99 yards to put the Vikings on the scoreboard, 16-7, and a Rick Dannecker field goal made it 16-10, but the rest was all Oakland. Viking quarterback Steve DeBart left with a sore shoulder after hitting 17 of 40 passes for 246 yards and being sacked six times for 48 yards.

The Oakland defense stifled Minnesota's ground game, allowing just 42 yards rushing while Oakland rushed for 140 yards.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Western Division

National Conference

## Observer

## Reagan Puzzlement

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — To speak of "President Reagan" merely deepens the puzzle. It conjures up a face, a figure. We see a smile. The smile glides easily from warm good feeling to modest self-effacement. We think of jelly beans.

Then two ounces of milk are introduced and the picture collapses. Can it be the modest, smiling, jelly-bean man with the cowboy boots who is responsible for the idea of cutting the kiddies' school milk ration from six ounces to four?

Still, the four-ounce milk glass was dreamed up by somebody representing what we also think of as "President Reagan," which is a government dedicated to the proposition that there is no free lunch.

The authors of this plan are now debating whether school-lunch costs can be whittled further by counting ketchup on the French fries — the number of French fries would also be reduced — as a second vegetable.

Can "President Reagan" also be Oliver Twist's tormentor? In the midst of this confusion we suddenly see "President Reagan" flying to New York. And what is this? He is handing Mayor Edward Koch a bouquet of roses for \$85 million.

This is the smiling "President Reagan."

Is this a joke about the disappearance of free lunch? Is he answering New York's request for money with a bogus check to dramatize the futility of asking for free lunch?

No. Though useless at present, the check, if held for a few months, will eventually be honored at the Treasury. It will be the first payment on a road-building project in Manhattan.

"President Reagan" flies back to Washington while groundlings point to the sky and cry: "It's President Reagan the swell jelly-bean guy!" "No, it's President Reagan the school-milk pinchebenny!" "No, it's President Reagan the boondoggle bag man!"

Why a boondoggler? Because

the Manhattan highway for which he has brought a temporarily useless check is one of the greatest boondoggling make-work projects since the Pyramids. Extending four miles from lower Manhattan to the 42d Street port belt, its construction will cost \$350 million a mile, according to the usually grossly underestimated estimates.

And what will the United States get for its \$550 million per mile? Faster transportation of stockbrokers from Wall Street to "The Devil in Miss Jones."

New York could use that \$2.2 billion to salvage its collapsing subway system, but no dice. Federal money for mass transit was cut deeper than school milk was by the "President Reagan," though David Stockman, said it was unfair to tax folks in Nebraska to keep New York from going to *Macbeth*.

\*\*\*\*

Billions for a highway that nobody needs very much in a city that desperately needs money for subways and school milk — it seems crazy, but this "President Reagan" bears no relationship to the "President Reagan" who has been trying to dismantle the New Deal. This one makes Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins look like misers.

Here are the papers. A "President Reagan" is back in Washington. This one is cross with Wall Street. Very cross. Wall Street has failed to react as he wanted it to after his tax bill was enacted. He appears on the White House lawn in the face of Howard Baker, the Republican Senate leader, saying that Wall Street had better shape up fast.

\*\*\*\*

This obviously is not the "President Reagan" which cheered on by an adoring Wall Street, came to the White House on pledge to free the great engines of the American marketplace from the dead hand of government control.

In the days of Richard Nixon there were many Nixons, but they followed each other consecutively in a constant series of "new Nixons." Now we have a large pack of "President Reagans," but they all operate simultaneously. Which is the real thing? The pleasant fellow of the jelly beans wears the face of course, but —

It is a puzzle.

New York Times Service

## The Inkblot: Talking Shop With Rorschach Specialists

By Elisabeth Bumiller  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Rorschach Expert No. 1: "When someone shows you an inkblot and asks you 'What is this?' there's really only one answer that's correct. It's an inkblot." If someone says, "This looks like the way I felt the day my father died," well, WOW. That's a really interesting response. Now no one's ever said that to me. I just made it up. But I could do a lot with that."

Rorschach Expert No. 2: "It's a kind of violation of the personality. So people are afraid of it, and they laugh at it."

The 300 psychiatrists and psychologists here recently for the 10th International Rorschach Congress look like connoisseurs of any species — perhaps a few more beards than usual.

## Deceptively Simple

The test, a sort of Rorschach inkblot, is an enigma that makes people giggle or sweat. It is deceptively simple. A psychologist asks a patient to look at a series of 10 standard inkblots and describe what he or she sees. The responses are recorded, then converted into intricate scores that look like hieroglyphics to the layman and seem best intended for a computer. Some are. The result, either by computer or by trained psychologist, is an interpretation of a personality that one Rorschach specialist called so accurate as to be "frightening."

Psychologists who administer the test say their friends call it pornography and witchcraft.

The particular purpose of this congress was to catch up and collaborate. The last one was in 1977 in Switzerland. More than 100 papers were presented, with titles such as, "From Inkblots to Dreams," "The Psychodiagnostic

game in the words of Rorschach's hospital. When the patients

had given up, says Exner, to a variety of the great and the terrible, All the Nazi war criminals. Gary Gilmore, the convict who wanted to be executed and was. "It wasn't a very exciting Rorschach, to be honest," explained Exner, who said he has seen it. "It's kind of bland. Looks like a little boy."

And now for the League of Women Voters' member in her 40s. She is an authentic case. She plays tennis once a week. She is a housewife, married to a successful man. She is quite intelligent and attractive. She says she has sex twice a week and has several close friends. She thinks her husband has a mistress and that he is trying to kill her.

She was admitted to a hospital

and given a Rorschach test. In one workshop, 100 psychologists and psychologists were provided with her responses typed on mimeographed sheets. Four of the participants — from Switzerland, the United States, France and Belgium — presented their analysis. The Rorschach jargon was heavy and the methods of interpretation highly varied. But the results were the same.

From Dr. K.W. Bashi, a white-haired specialist from Switzerland: "Two landesses" — two responses, 10 percent, one each, of anatomy and plant, and two responses depicting a mythological figure.

The reality index is 4, which is a pathological level, just below the borderline."

His conclusion: "Intellectual paranoia, probably very deeply resentful of her husband's success . . . and suffering from lack of employment of her own superior intellectual facilities. Rigid self-control, and threatened by loss of it."

From Dr. Nina Rausch de Traubenberg, a strong-spoken specialist from France: "You have to take into account the denial of aggressiveness, and the denial of sexuality."

From Dr. Meyer Timsit, a specialist from Belgium who spoke through a translator: "She's in a regressive state of a quasi-psychotic style . . . narcissistic and analytic . . . because of the depression caused by the separation [in the hospital, away from

Just a Tree

There have been ups and downs since. Although the inkblots are generally regarded as one of a number of tools of useful personality analysis, critics still say they measure only "mental states." And Dr. J.E. Exner, the congress program chairman, admitted the years from 1950 to 1970 were not good ones. Too much reaching, he said, toward psychoanalysis.

"So if you saw a tree," Exner explained, "they wanted to turn it into a phallic symbol — 'Aha, he's got a sexual preoccupation!' But maybe even Freud would say it's a tree."

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